fore I answer that why, what is the re-sult of that idleness to this road that you men work for?

"The very sheet that I show you, shows that if we were earning our average amount on that Pittsburgh line, we and—file men in the factory. Everywhen the busy hum of industry would have been heard and this company that you serve and serve so well would be passing on to prosperity it the rate of \$10,000 a day. It is shown in these figures in this little sheet that I now present to you. Why don't we have it? What is the reason that that line, that that busy sear of industry, is as quiet as the grave? It is because the shadow of Hiyanism has spread over us. It is because there is a danger in the minds of the people that we shall dishoner ourselves by repudiating our national debt and pay it in lifty-cent dollars by drouping to a silver basis and bringing paralysis and ruin everywhere. It is the want of confidence. The banks won't busy the goods and the contracts that are being let today are being made almost universally dependent upon McKinley's election. (Applause.) There is a gentleman sitting on this stage to-day who has just closed an important contract, and it means thousands of dollars for labor; and it means thousands and thousands of dollars for labor; and it means thousands and thousands of dollars for labor; and it means thousands and thousands of dollars for labor; and it means thousands and thousands of the peoplement in your state, but in that continue to the process of the peoplement in your state, but in that continue the process of the peoplement in your state, but in that continue the peoplement in your state, but in that continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in your state, but in the continue the peoplement in the continue the peoplement in the continue that continue the peoplement in the continue the peoplement in the peoplement the peoplement the peoplement the peoplement t means thousands and thousands of doliars for labor, and it means thousands and thousands of doliars for labor, and it means a great development in your state, but in that contract it is written: This contract shall be full and vold it William Jennings Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, is elected. (Applause.) I have had to decline shipments of coal bicause the banks could not carry the solvent concerns that wish to buy. There is no manufacturing catablishment in this bury town of yours but what will consist the statement that all that we need now is to remove the shadow that the free sliver heresy has cast upon our unstained banner. Just remove this shadow from the business world and restore confidence and again the busy hum of industry will be heard, the wheels will move, and as Mr. Ingalls well said, inconfidence and again the ones will industry will be heard, the wheels will move, and as Mr. Ingalls well said, in-stead of eight hundred thousand callroad men there will be a million callroad men.

Applause.

"Are you to be driven from the perorrance of your duty both to your comany and to yourselves, to your nation,
to your state and to your home by appeals to party? I am a party man. I have never voted a Republican ticket in have never voted a Republician ticket in a national campaign in fig. life. Two years ago you heard me—some of you, doubtless—stumping this jown and this state for William L. Wilson. You heard Mr. Bourke Cochran, Mr. Wilson and myself, all occupying the samig car, running from Pledmont to Wheeling and whooping it up for the Democratic party. Everyone of us is whooping it up for McKinley to-day. (Long-continuous applause.) We stop at no half-way houses—they are generally badly kept. (Laughter and applause.) As I said in Haltimore, we have a double-barrel gun, and we are going to let them have both barrels. (Applause.) Why shouldn't we?

Men Who Know Their Duty.

"Railroad men, you know your duty. You are brave men. Think of what a railroad company is! Just take one of companies that is in part represent-here to-day—the Pennsylvania Rail-d Company—and I speak of it instead our own as it is illustrative of what is. See what a huge affair, it is. It s more than fifty times the capital and French colors from the Orlent, annihilated the Dutch army at the mouth of
the Ganges, won India for England and
caused, the Union Jack to float over a
mation of more than two hundred and
lifty millions of people, from Cape Comorin to the eternal suns of the Himalayas. Greater than the company that
did all that is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day. Applianse.) Its
capital is threatened, its usefulness is
threatened, the busy towns along its
great line are threatened, the manufactories and the enterprises everywhere
are threatened, its employes' wages are
to be out in two. Why shouldn't it and
its employes units with the other railroads to stop the onward matyle of Bryanism? (Cheers und applicise.) Taking part in a political campaign? Taking part to save our country (Applaase.)
Taking part to save our homes, our property. Taking part to save dir wages,
our salaries, the comforts of wife and
children. why shouldn't we band together, my brethren, wether; we be
presidents to brakemen, all together, for
McKinley? (Long continued applatise.)

At this late hour I will not detain points that I will make among the many arguments in favor of free eliver coinage at 16 to 1. One that is, but for-ward very persistently by our free sliver friends, is that it is constitutionward very persistently by our free sliver friends, is that it is constitutional, that it is required by the constitutional, that it is an argument in that always comes very close to a Democrat's heart, and haven if first heard that argument I, hyestigated it with some care and I-concluded that if the constitution of the United States really required the columns of silver under present existing circumstances at the ratio of 16 to I, then we ought to amend the constitution. But I don't, so read the constitution. But I don't, so read the constitution from the lieve that the constitution prouires free silver coinage at that ratio, I it might permit it at other ratios, but it doesn't require it at any ratio, hut at the ratio of 16 to I I'dm satisfied that the constitution from only does not require it, but does not require it, but does not require from the constitution fro

The constitution says, "Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate its value, regulate the value of forcign coins and fix the standards of weights and measures." Do you notice the peculiarity of that language? It may regulate the value of money and fix the standard of weights and measures. It can't fix the value bot money; It can simply regulate it. It can fix the standard of weights and measures because there is nothing in mature to say what the standard of either shall be, or how heavy a pound shall be. But constitution says, "Congress because there is nothing in mature to say what the standard of either shall be, or how heavy a pound shall be. But it can't fix the value of money because, as Mr. Cowen has so beautifully shown you in this arguments. CONGRESS DOES NOT AND CANNOT MAKE WALUES. IT I DOES NOT AND CANNOT MAKE WALUES. IT I DOES NOT AND CANNOT MAKE WALUES. It can only regulate money by recognizing that which the commercial world has made money. It is the people of the world, the thought, the intelligence, the heart, the apinfons of all the people of the world, the thought, the intelligence, the heart, the apinfons of all the people of the country that make its money and not Congress, and when they say to us that the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the United States always to the constitution of the United States gives then no such warrant, because the constitution of the United States gives then no such warrant, because the constitution of the United States gives then no such warrant, because the constitution of the United States gives the test money. (Applause.)

The Constitution Says."

"In the same clause in which Sasay."

"In the same clause in which it says, 'regulate the value of our money.' says it may regulate the value of forein coin. For instance, I owe you, sir, a ocht equal ta what is now an English sovereign and I can discharge that. Congress may say that I can discharge that debt with my English novereign. But dan Congress say that I mây discharge that debt with an English half sovereign? Will any man show inc, will

to law worth one hundred cents in gold. (Applause.)

The Popocratic Intention. "What is proposed? It is proposed

now to change that standard so that instead of the hundred cents being the standard, fifty cents worth of metal's shall be the standard. Have we any precedent for this in this country? We have in the history of the despotisms of the old world abundant precedent. It is not a new proposition; it is not a new device of dishonesty and fraud. There is not a despotic government of the world but what furnishes abundant precedent of this greatest common curse, All kings of the old world, when they were hard up, would re-coin money and change the money standard. The old Edwards and old Henrys in English history frequently called in their coin and they would take an old English pound that had twenty shillings in it and put it upon a standard of eighteen shillings. The sliver in the other two shillings they would appropriate, cheat the people in the new coin they put out to the extent of a tenth or twenich part of the coin that passed through their mints. Everyone of those kings' names has gone down with a badge of dishonor upon it because in Handling their coinage, they cheated their people by debasing it.

"NOW IT 15 PROPOSED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT, THE BEST ON EARTH. A GOVERNMENT FOR WHICH WE SURRENDER OUR LIVES FOR ITS DEFENSE, OR HONOR; IT IS PROPOSED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT FOR WHICH WE SURRENDER OUR LIVES FOR ITS DEFENSE, OR HONOR; IT IS PROPOSED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT OF OURS SHOULD TAKE UP THAT DISCARDED TRICK OF DESPOTISM: THAT WORN OUT SUBTERFUGE OF TYRANNY, AND PLACE standard, fifty cents worth of metal-MONEY VALUE OF OUR LAND. (Applause.) In all the chronicles of despotism, in all the innuis of fraud perpetrated by the despots and pirates of the old world, never has it been attempted to carry out a scheme of fraudulent coinage upon a scale so great as that which is now proposed for the United States. My fellow citizens, when the future bistories have

made up the long list of dishonest governments, kings emperors and princes that have cheated their people, have juggled their coinage, have debased their coin, have changed the standard of their money to the detriment and ruln of their people and their country, shall our name be found there? (Cries of no.) With the long list of Edwards and Henrys and Louis', shall we find at the end, last, but not least, but greatest of all, the great republic of the United States? (Applause and cries of no.)

made up the long list of disho

"No argument or discussion of the money question, of course, can be com-plete without some reference to the labor question. How does this money large crowd of men gathered about gold having appreciated. You say, That means that the purchasing power of our money has gone up. Well, Mary may be still a little blank upon the proposition and you follow it up further and say, Mary, I will make that very plain to you. I discovered from that silver gentleman's talk that the trouble with our money to-day is simply this: If you take ten dollars about gold having appreciated. You



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efical His, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere eatcemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that lits the one remedy which promotes internal who value good deals at 15 state one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which is acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to vote when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Uig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If allicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of

well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely sed and gives most general satisfaction.

the store, you can buy the many things with it.' (Laughter and applicates morey to-day, according to the silver fellows' talk, when they say gold uppreciated; the money simulard, they say is too high and the purchasing power is too great. It simply means that the dollar you get at the pay master's car will buy too much at the store or the grocery.

and Z of the whole question. They tell you plainly that if free sliver comes, dollar won't purchase, so much as i does to-day. How will that help you Why should you yote for that preposition? Are you likely to get your ware increased as the cost of living in creases? Mr. Cowen has said so much that question that Juliant will be refered. n that question that I will not refer to

What is the Matter ! "They say a great many working-

hen are not employed and perhaps free sliver will help them. What is the trouble with the country to-day that is as from the with the country to-day that is many men are out of employment? Are they not willing to work? Oh, yes, I there no capitak no property, no goods no tools, no machinery to be worked with? Oh, yes, Rallmads are not tole. machine shops are falle, factories stand still, yet there is abundant capital there is a great army of labor unemployed, though willing to work; on the other side literally hundreds of millions of capital equality idle and willing and anxious to be employed but these capital equally idle and willing and anxious to be employed, but these forces stand apart and cannot come together. What is the matter? If labor on the one side could come forward and offer its hand and capital on the other grasp it by the hand and the two march forward together, how soon this country would prosper as it never prospered before. What is keeping them apart? What can bring them together? There is one way of bringing them together, that is exercised pretty liberally in this country now. What do you think of it? They can call each other names, they can excite suspicion, distrust, hatred, passion, anger, strife distrust, hatred, passion, anger, strife ot a wife and children who need n ill and the fruits of it. I want to en toll and the fruits of it. "I, want to employ a man about such as you." Very well, sir, what will you, pay.". "Well, owing to certain circumstanges, I would like you to go to work for me for a year, but owing to certain conditions and circumstances existing now, which I need not stop to explain, I can't tell you just how much I will pay until the end of the year; that is I won't be able to tell you just how much I will pay until the end of the year; that is I won't be able to tell you just how much I will pay be worth \$200 a day, it may be worth \$200 a day, it may be worth seventy-five cents, or it may be worth seventy-cents. You go to work and I will make

just.'.

"I turn around to the gentleman on this side of the hall, supposing that he has capital, and I say to him: "My friend, you have some capital, some money to loan. I want to start un industry. I want my factory to run. I would like to borrow \$10.000, if you please. Here are my securities.' He looks them over and says, "Your securities are all right. How about my pays? When am I to get it?" A make in substance the same answer to him that I did stance the same answer to him that I di the Laboring man on my right. I say, by securities are all right: I will pay bu back in a year, but owing to certain multions, I can't tell you whether the 0,000 when I pay it back will be \$10,000, * \$5,000, or \$4,000, or \$2,500; chat'I can't ll.' He says, 'Good day, sir.' 5 (Apause.)

Capital Can Watt. That is the whole relation of this mon-ey question to the laboring men who are

not employed and to the capital that is not employed. We have no basis yet to do business on, and until we get that basis settled as firmly as these everlastings hills up and down this yalley, there will be no prosperity in this country. (Applause.) But, my fellow citizens, there is just this lamentable difference between that laboring man and that man whom I suppose to be a capitalist. The capitalist can sit in his chair and hold on to his capital and wait until times change, losing simply the interest, but his \$10,000 at the end of the year, or two years, or ten years, is worth just as much as it is to-day, and his loss is simply the interest, which as yet is not his. How is it is to-day, and his loss is simply the interest, which as yet is not his. How is it with my friend, the laboring man? His labor is his capital, and as the sur isses every morning a fresh day's capital is born to him. If he employs, it and gets paid for it when the sun is set, he has realized that capital; but if the sun goes down upon a day of idleness, that day's labor, that man's capital to that, extent is gone forever. (Applause.) True, more days may come and as much more capital, but as for every day he is idle it is gone, and sunk as though that day had never been born to him. There is the differencebetween capital and labor, and that is why capital can hide it self as it is hiding itself all over this land, and that is the reason, my friends, why the laboring people of the country, more even than capitalists, should vote right on this money question, so that they may not always be made victimes of perpetual wrong and of being forced to labor without having a more solid basis to place the contract in advance.

Effect on the Country's goner. not employed. We have no basis yet to do business on, and until we get tha

"One other proposition I want to refer to, and that is the effect of this money upon our country and our country's honor and glory. I said at the beginning of this campaign, when I first realized that this question would have to be met and would have to be settled. I said there was one aspect of it if the American people came to realize and to understand, would settle this question and sottle it right. That is the relation of this question to our country's honor, glory, credit and good name. What is that? The government of the United States has placed its bonds, and it has said that every dollar that it has issued or permitted to be issued, shall be worth and maintained worth one dollar and no less. Shall that tyrous be maintained? Way back in 1878, this question first came up. Then the question of the coinage of the silver dollar became an anxious one. It was pressed upon the public mind: it was pressed upon the attention of Congress. The Congress of the United States struggled with that question through several sessions. There were two propositions made, one as to-day, that, the mints should be thrown open and every man who owns silver buillon would, by filoyed to take it to the mints of the United States and have it coined freely gaind without charge, it being made legal tender for the payment of all debts—free silver colongs upon a basis of 16 to 1 as it is urged to-day. The Congress of the United States and have it would, deproved it would in Jure our working people. upon our country and our country's hon or and glory. I said at the beginning of

It would debase our coin and currency of all kinds.

all kinds.

Another proposition was urged which,
Another proposition was urged which,
It was said, would avoid all these evils
and these dangers, that is, not that the
owner or buillon should take it and have
it coired on his own account, but the
government of the United States should
buy limited quantities of silver buillon
from time to lime, coin it, and put it out
at the nominal value of one dollar, but
in so dollar the government of the United
States should be pledged at all times to
been those silver dollars worth one hundred sents in gold. The issue was plainly made up and Congress decled in faver of the latter course, and against the
free civer coirage, and we went on inder that law and other laws and coined greenbacks, over three hundred millions still mutstanding. Having all this currency out, the United States pledged her people that these paper issues and this coin issue of silver and gold should be maintained upon an equality and not to leave it a matter of inference. The Congress of the United States in 1899 passed as law in which it was declared that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity, with each other upon the present legal ratio. That, it is true, was passed by a Repubnean Congress, but after the Democratic party came into power another law was passed under the auspices of the Democratic party so that both parties are represented by this proboth parties are represented by this pro-

"I attach no importance to the fact "I attach no importance to the fact that the Republican party has spoken, I attach importance only to this, that our government, the government of all the people of the United States has spoken and has declared, that as long as these two metals were in circulation, they should be maintained at a parity and at an equality, exchangeable from hand to hand, the sliver dollar worth a gold dollar and the gold dollar equal to a sliver dollar.

National Faith and Credit.

"It is sometimes asked, do not your

"It is sometimes asked, do not you onds say they may be pain in coin Yes. And is not silver coin? Yes. And may we not pay our bonds in silver? Yes, undoubtedly. Are not our green-bucks made payable in dollars? Yes Are not silver dollars dollars? May we not pay our greenbacks in ell-ver dollars? Yes. Then where is the breech of faith? It is simply this. If free coinage comes, it will destroy the free colnage comes, it will destroy the parity, the equality, exchangeability of the silver dollar for the gold dollar and the right to pay your bonds in coin, silver coin if you please, gold coin if you please. To pay your greenbacks in silver dollars or gold dollars, pay your silver certificates in silver dollars all adverts upon this fundamental proposition. ver certificates in allver dollars all adverts upon this fundamental proposition that the silver dollars we pay shall be equal to the gold dollars that we have in the treasury at the same time. (Applause). The contract is not, except in a few instance where gold is written, that we shall pay in gold rather than silver. We have the right to pay in silver or gold provided and provided always and provided forever, as long as the United States stands as a government upon earth respected by man and worshipped by its people, that the silver dollar shall be maintained fully equal to a gold dollar. (Applause). My fellow dollar shall be maintained fully equal to a gold dollar. (Applause). My fellow citizens, that free silver coinage will prevent and destroy and make impossible, and it is that, my fellow countrymen, that makes free silver coinage dishonorable. It is that that makes free silver of 16 to 1 a fraud, a wrong, an outrage, a dishonor to the flag of our country.

Country Refore Party. My fellow citizens, what is your duty?
It is not a question whether this man shall be elected to office or that may sman be elected to office or that, man succeed at the polls. It is a question shall our starry banner be held upright in the face of the world? (Applause). The time has come when every American cluzen must be prepared to sacrifice his partisanship upon the altar of his country, and I for one am prepared to do so. (Applause). When it is done and won we can then go back to our party. Not to this Populist party. I have not bolted the Democratic party. The Democratic party has bolted from me, and here I stand, and when they get rid of this Populist gang and come back they will find me standing just where I stood in 1892. (Applause). The gold dollar and silver dollar should be maintained upon a parity, and this clause which I have read to you from this act of 1893 is taken almost bedily and almost word for word from the Democratic national platform of 1892, and there I stand. My fellow citizens, let us go forward and win this election for right, for honor, for country and for home, and when it is done then let us begin to build up anew the prosperity of this great land of ours and of all its people upon the brand plat. neceed at the polls. It is a question

the prosperity of this great land of our and of all its people upon the broad plat form of all its people upon the bread plat-form of common honesty and common sense. (Long continued applause).

At the conclusion of the speaking at the park, the railroaders came back to town aild many of them participated in the union parade of Republicans and sound money railroaders in the ever-ing.

THE PARADE A BIG ONE.

Over Four Thousand Men Marched Over roaders Smaller Than Expected-Thirt Thousand People Witnessed the Demon onstration.

Never in Wheeling's history was there such a political street demonstration of that of Saturday night, and never was there more people on the streets. It was a glorious demonstration, and gloriously did the people applaud and cheer as it



Budding time— the time when girl-hood blossoms into womanhood—is a trying period in every woman's life. every woman's life. Much depends on the care and the treatment given then-a lifetime of healthy happiness, or years of suffer-ing sickness.

To bring girls safely through this

It works in a perfectly natural way, and drives out disease by building up the strength and purifying the whole system.

Many modest women and girls suffer unspeakable torments because they dread telling their troubles to a phy-nician. They fear the almost inevitable examinations and "local treatment." These things are usually wholly un-necessary.

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are hundreds of teaching deful efficiency.

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passed over the long route. The deco-rations on nearly every house in town were elaborate and the enthusiasm dis-played by the marchers and the people who crowded the thoroughtares from house to house, was great. Fully 30,000 people witnessed the purade and nearly all earred that it was without doubt the finest and largest ever seen in the state. Coming down Main street hill there were ever 5,000 men in line, but at the corner of Twelfith and Main nearly all of the sound money railreaders left the procession and marched to the depot to each their train, which was to leave at 5 o'clock. This left over 4,000 men in line as the parade passed down Market street.

ettler. The men marched in the and soldierly manner and the column was entirely free from a bolsterous or noisy crowd. The clubs never looked finer or turned out in larger numbers, and their admirers gave them hearty applause as they passed along the streets.

How It was Formed.

The parade formed on Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets, right of each division resting on Chapline. The railroad employes clubs, tho that could stay over and participate in the parade, formed on Chapline and Eighteenth streets, with the right resting on Sixteenth. Chief Marshal Bagu-ley and his large staff were stationed at the corner of Fitteenth and Chapline streets, where he directed the order of formation, and dispatched aides to see that the visiting organizations were taken care of and in their proper place in the line. Major James H. Lancaster was detailed to assist in the management of the railroaders' division, and was kept busy.

The first division, which was made up of the visiting clubs, was stationed on ing on Sixteenth. Chief Marshal Bagu

of the visiting clubs, was stationed on Fifteenth street; the home clubs on Fourteenth and the third division, which was made up of horsemen, on

Twelfth street. It was nearly 8:30 p. m. when Colone It was nearly \$130 p. m. when Colonel Baguley gave the command to march, and the column started. The railroad employes formed the first division, and preceded the Republican clubs. Their division proceeded up Chapline street, the first, second and third divisions of clubs, following in their rear, in the order named. The parade was made up as follows:

RAILROAD EMPLOYES' DIVISION.

RALIROAD EMPLOYES' DIVISION.

Chief Marshal-W. N. Herroid.
Chief of Staft-Samuel G. Wells.

Aldes-A. F. Gibton. Lem. Crow, C. A.
Richardson, W. E. Perterfield, Ingle
Maiore. H. am Hoyer, and one reporganizations.
American Military Band, of Pittsburgh.
Keystone Sound Money Club, of Pittsurion League Band, of Pittsburgh.
Keystone Sound Money Club, of Alleand Maney Club, of AlleMaiory Band.
Taliroad Gold Club, of Wheeling.
Tomlinson's Band, of Zanesville.
Baltimore & Ohlo Employes of Zanesville.
Gecond Regiment Band, of Huntington.
Railroad Employes of Huntington.
Calumet Club, of Huntington.
Singing Car Works Men.
Ohlo River Railroad Employes of Huntington and Parkersburg.
Burton, W. Va., Cornet Eand.
Baltimore & Ohlo Employes of Cameron,
Wheeling Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club.
CHIEF MARSHAL AND STAFF.

CHIEF MARSHAL AND STAFF.
Chief Marshal—H. B. Baguley.
Chief of Staff—C. D. Thompson.
Ides—Richard Robb, John R. Mendel, Dr.
W. P. Megrali, William Hare. J. H.
Ribeldanfor, O. T. Rhodes, Hal Speidel,
William Schwerteger, Dr. J. W. McCoy, H. F. Nolte, Kilburn List, George
M. Ford, J. N. Dowler, Dr. John L.
Dickey, William MacCormack, Andrew
Hare, A. S. List, Dr. J. H. Pipes, Dr.
W. F. Shaffer, H. C. Myers, La.
Kemple, William J. Cook, Oliver selltille, Henry Riddell, Isaac Barton,
August Schad, Thomas Sheppard,
Lille, Henry Riddell, Isaac Barton,
August Schad, Thomas Sheppard,
Lille, Henry Riddell, Isaac Barton,
August Schad, Thomas Sheppard,
Lille, Henry Riddell, Isaac Barton,
August Schad, Thomas Sheppard,
Lille, Henry Riddell, Isaac Barton,
August Schad, Thomas Sheppard,
Lille, Henry Riddell, Isaac Barton,
August Schad, Thomas Sheppard,
Lille, Frank Derkher, Charles Montgoniery, Dr. John McClure, Ross
Chew, Ben Horkhefer, William McMechen, William Bowers, Dr. W. E.
Stathers, George Varney, Joseph Baer,
Dr. H. T. Pord, Louis Niebergall, Peter
Wendel, Frank Perkins, Honry, Stahl,
Ernest Metzner, Fred G. Fox, George
Weimer, Dr. D. B. Best, Joseph Noble,
A. E. Linch, John Luble, C. H. SeaWeimer, Dr. D. B. Best, Joseph Noble,
A. E. Linch, John Luble, C. H. SeaKrefer, Frank C. Huffer, G. M.
dick, Charles Holderman, Frank
Kraif, Dr. S. L. Jepen, William Dudley, George Wilkinson, Dr. John Morris, Hiram Thatcher, Robert B. McLure, George R. E. Gilchrist, H. Dannenberg, Fr., L. N. Waltz, William Latowsche, Chris, Kabbizer, J. J. Hollodway, Charles Els, James P. Maxwell,
William Nesbitt, Frank Bowers, A. L.
White, Dr. J. E. Bellville, Dr. Dewitt
Stewart, T. C. Stevenson, Rev. Joseph
Speer, R. M. Gilleland.

THE FIRST DIVISION. CHIEF MARSHAL AND STAFF.

Stewarl, I. C. Stevenson, Rev. Joseph Speer, R. M. Gilleland.

THE FIRST DIVISION.
Division Marishal-W. H. Travis, 1es-T. C. Moffat, Harry Stalman, James Callahan, Harry Mendel, Dr. D. H. Taylor, Charles Alfrens, Charles Wilson, Levi Cassell.

Opera House Band,
Elkins Cadets Drum Corps,
Elkins Cadets Drum Corps,
Elkins Cadets Drum Corps,
Great Western Band,
Americus Club, Pittsburgh,
Stalfick, Child, of Pittsburgh, 1918.
July Stalfick, Child, Of Pittsburgh, 1918.
Limore & Ohlo Employes, Pittsburgh, 1918.

Division, Drum Corps, 1918.

Drum Corps,
Danford Guards, of Martin's Ferry,
Boys' Drum Corps, McKinley Gold Bugs, of Martin's Ferry, Drum Corps, Mt. Pleasant McKinley and Hobart Club. SECOND DIVISION.

SECOND DIVISION.

Division Marshal W. C. Burgenthal and Staff, of Bellaire, Ohlo. Mechanics Band, Bellaire, Divin Corps.

Bellaire Sound Money Club. Drum Corps.

Blackburn Cadets, Lellaire, Drum Corps.

McKinley-Dantord Club, Bellaire, Drum Corps.

Three Carriages, Containing the State Committee and Promisent Critzens, THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal-James K. 1611

Three Carriages, Containing the State
Committee and Prominent Citizens.
THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—James K, Hall.

Aldes—W. H. Cassell, James Lancaster,
D. J. Lewis, W. A. Howers, Charles
Bachiman, John Felsing, Charles
Bachiman, John C, Bevine, E. P. Wheat,
C. P. Hief,
Grand Opera House Rand,
Six-Footers Drum Corps,
H. C. Richards Six-Footers,
Parkersburg Band,
Parkersburg Band,
Parkersburg Colored Club,
Bound Mondy F. Escort Club,
Bound Mondy F. Escort Club,
Bound Mondy F. Bacht,
Colored Drum Corps,
Tariff Champion Juniors,
Colored Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,
"Little Tip," drawn by Old Soldiers,
Girls' Drum Corps,

Tariff Champions,
Mayer's Band,
LaBelle Iron, Steel and Tin Workers,
Drum Corps,
First Ward Club,
Drum Corps,
First Ward Club,
Drum Corps,
Filth Ward Republican Club,
Drum Corps,
Triadelphia District Club,
Drum Corps,
C. B. Hart Club, of Wheeling,
Eighth Ward Clübens' Club,
Prum Corps,
C. B. Hart Club, of Wheeling,
Eighth Ward Club, of Benwood,
Drum Corps,
McKinley and Hobart Club, Upper BenWood, Drum Corps,
McKinley and Hobart Club, Upper BenMontrian Corps,
Montrian Corps,
Austria—American Croatlan Club,
Drum Corps,
McKinley and Hobart Club, Upper BenMontrian Corps, Austria—American Croatlan Club,
Drum Corps,
McKinley and Hobart Club, Upper BenMontrian Corps, Austria—American Croatlan Club,
Drum Corps, Austria—American Croatlan Club,
Drum Corps, Austria—American Croatlan Club,
Drum Corps, Austria—American Croatlan Club,
Austri

Austria - American Crost tan, Upper Be Wood, Program Austria - American Crost tan Club, Drum Corps, McKinley Escort Club, Moundsville, Cartages, FOUJPH DIVISION,

Marshil-Robert Anderson, des-Charles Selbert, Thomas Burke, Charles P. Hamilton, James Illi-Charles Sampole, Randoph Fisher, S. S. Gardiner, Lester McCammon, Danie

Continued on Sixth Page.

BOUCLE CHEVIOT-GEO. E. STIFEL & CO.

Geo. E. Stifel &

Fifty Cents a Yard

Is the price we have put on ten pieces 46-inchiwide Black Boucle Cheviot. An extraordinary value at 85c a yard, but this lot will be sold at 50c. No more when this lot is gone, and unless we misjudge Wheeling ladies' appreciation of values, these won't last only a few-days.

COLORED SUITINGS.

An all wool novelty with Boucle stripe, eight different colors, 42 inches wide, worth 50c, for 371c.

Wool Novelty, fancy colors, with Silk lines, worth 40c, at BROADCLOTH

CLOTH SUITINGS,

50 inches wide, 7 different shades. These same goods usually sell for 50c a yard. Our price, 29c.

CORDUROY WAISTS

The rage. Every lady wants one. Four colors in Norfolk and plain styles, with Bishop or leg of mutton sleeves, at \$4 98.

FUR CAPES.

No room to mention all bargains, so only speak of this plucked Coney Cape, 30 inches long, 144-inch sweep, a regular \$20 value, for \$12 98 Nothing to equal our

'At the prices. Ladies plain. Kersey Coat, double-breasted, very low prices

ness and Rest Contains neither Opum, Morphine nor Mineral.

Renne of Old Dr.SANUELPHCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoca

Worms Convulsions Feverish-

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Tac Simile Signature of

Chartt. Futcher,

NOT NARCOTIC.

large buttons, newest sleeve, for-\$3 98, worth \$6 00.

INFANTS' GRETCHENS.

Astrachan and Boucle Clotli, fancy collars, braid trimmed, large sailor collars, from \$2 25

Double breasted Coat, large storm collar, scams double stitched, for \$4 98. 'Also handsome Boucle Coat at same

CHINCHILLI BOUCLE

Is a handsome Parisian style of Coat of green mixed color, with shield front, all seams yelyet bound, silk faced, at \$11 98, worth \$16 00.

IRISH FRIEZE

Fancy colored natty Coats, three styles, in brown, tan, sage and gobelin, plain and pleated box front, at \$5 98, \$8 48 and \$10. The very newest,

GOLF CAPES.

A varied line of Golf Capes in plain and fancy materials at

Geo. E. Stifel & Co.



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WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

Castorin is put up in one-sire bottles only. The is not neld in bulk. Don't allow anyone to-call you anything else on the plet or promise that is in "just as good" and "will answer over purpose." "A SE Eco that you get C.A.S.T.O.B.L.A.

The tar de the flat there ADVANCE COMMENCED AND COMMENCE

TICKLES YOU THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET GROW

GURES Colle, Crataps, Diarrhora, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc. HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc. BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza,

SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 250 AND 500 PER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY. HERB MEDICINE CO. [Formerly of Weston, W. Va.] SPRINGFIELD, O.



antice to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per For sale by J. H. KLARI.